The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

OUR COUNTRY.

We are watching, daily watching,
Through these long and lonely years,
That some bright star may dawn on us
To dispel these clouds and tears.

We are hoping, hourly hoping,
That the God of Love and Peace,
Will in mercy smile upon us,
And bid this war and bloodshed cease.

We are trusting, ever trusting,
That sweet incense may ascend,
Up to Heaven, from our loved fallen,
Our country's Union soon to blend.

Adams tp., Lucas Co., O. LIZZIE.

[From the Independent.]

Mr. Beecher in Exeter Hall---By an Eye-Witness.

LONDON, October 21, 1863.

In the five great speeches which Mr. Beecher has made in England and Scotland on the American question, before vast audiences, he has taken care to observe a system of selection, which has brought before the country all the great salient points of the American war. He has not repeated himself, but met the Confederate sympathizers here upon every field which they had chosen for their own advantage. But the grand climax of all his efforts was that which was made at Exeter Hall last night, before a crowd as great as ever gathered into that immense hall, and which, despite the persistent efforts of the opposition to destroy the meeting and its effect, made a mark upon English opinion which must prove of the utmost importance.

You will get and copy from the London press the extended reports of this meeting. But there were some characteristics of it which they have not reported, and some which perhaps would be observed more by an American. I had the good fortune to receive a complimentary ticket, which gave me a seat near Mr. Beecher on the platform, and with the full crowd under my eye. And as I know the orator would be too modest to write out the full account of matter so intimately connected with himself, and that the many readers of the *Independent* will be eager to know all about his encounter with the rebellion before a crowd of English spectators, I have determined to send you some sketch of the affair.

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION.

Mr. Beecher's strokes in other cities of the kingdom having invariably drawn blood from the hides of the Confederate sympathizers here, it was plain that they had determined to meet with yells and uproar what they could not meet with argument. That an organized opposition was contemplated was not concealed. During all yesterday posters were scattered through the length and breadth of the city, making all kinds of charges of a personal character against him, abounding in fictitious and distorted quotations from discourses and lectures delivered by him in old times. It has been considered of prime importance to the Confederate cause here that Lord Russell's assertion at Blairgowrie, that the moral sympathies of the English people were adverse to the southern cause, should be disapproved; and it was hoped, through personal assaults upon Mr. Beecher, to injure the effect of the meeting, and then claim it in as the verdict of London in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

At an early hour the hall was crowded to overflowing, and there was evidence too that they were orderly men and women, who, whether sympathizing with the North or not, had come to hear a fair discussion of the question which concerns all, and were determined to secure fair play. The crowd outside in the Strand and Exeter street was enormous, and consisted chiefly of the opposition. One of the committee came in smilingly, and said, "Our shilling admission-fee has filtered the crowd. The Southern sympathizer is always a man who looks hard at a shilling before he parts with it, and then don't part with it." Yet it was known that in two or three sections of the house there were parties who meant mischief.

THE FIRST DISTURBANCE.

The speech was to begin at seven. At that hour Mr. Beecher had not arrived in the committee-room, where, to the number of thirty or forty, his friends on the platform were awaiting him. A messenger came to tell us that Mr. Beecher could not force his way through the crowd, but was bravely trying to do so, and would succeed probably in fifteen minutes. After a brief consultation it was resolved, in view of the growing impatience of the crowd in the hall, that the leaning men of the city who were present should go to the platform, and that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Benjamin Scott, chamberlin of the city, Rev. Newman Hall, and others, should entertain the crowd with addresses until the orator of the evening should arrive. The procession of these gentlemen to the platform was greeted with vehement applause; but when it was discovered that Mr. Beecher was not among them, there were equally vehement expressions of disappointment. When, however, the chairman gave a promise that Mr. Beecher would soon be present, the meeting became quiet and pleasant. He (the chairman) then began to address them, and was listened to and applauded until Mr. Beecher walked upon the platform, when the Chamberlain's most glowing sentence was cut short off, nor could the crowd be persuaded to allow him to conclude it. Cries of "Sit down," "time," "Beecher," hurled about his head, and he had to sit down—for a British crowd is remorseless in such cases.

When Beecher arose there were five minutes of the most tremendous cheering that I have ever witnessed. Wave after wave, as of a tumultuous sea of sound, came thundering up from the gallery at one end to the organ at the other, in the midst of which stood Mr. Beecher, calm as a rock in the midst of the surges. A hiss was then begun, but at his first word it sank back into the diaphrams of those who uttered or meant to utter it. The first glance and the self-possessed manner of the man told plainly that he had something to say in Exeter Hall that night, and that he meant to be heard.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Beecher's voice was scarcely as sonorous and clear as it usually is, and all recognised that this was natural after the many speeches in immense halls which he had given during the week. "I expect to be hoarse," he said, "and I am willing to be hoarse if I can in any way assist to bring the mother and daughter heart to heart and hand to hand together." This sentiment was received with great applause; and Beecher's hoarseness was thus impressed to the service of his cause. But he so economized his voice that every word was distinctly heard by the vast assembly. And I assure you that every word was freighted; in the day when men are called to give an account for every idle word spoken, Mr. Beecher will not be confronted by any one uttered last night at Exeter Hall. At one time, when there was an interval of a few moments, arising from the effort of the hisses to triumph over the cheers, Mr. Beecher, with a quiet smile, said, "Friends, I thank you for this interruption; it gives me a chance to rest. The hisses thereupon died away, and had no resurrection during the evening. It was evident, indeed, that the speaker, who knows a thing or two about audiences, felt that the meeting was his, and that no interruption would succeed. But many of his friends had serious apprehensions. One of the editors of *The Star*, himself a distinguished speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with English audiences, who sat near to me, whispered in my ear, "There are a great many here who do not cheer; there is a strong chance of a row yet; but the meeting is just in such a condition that its result will depend upon the power and equanimity of the speaker." "Then," I replied, "you needn't fear." If Mr. Beecher had heard our brief whispers, he could not have more distinctly appreciated the remark of the editor. At that moment, although he had been interesting all along, he suddenly stepped one side from the desk upon which his notes lay, and his face gleamed like a sword leaping from a scabbard. No more hisses, no more cheers now, for half an hour; the audience is magnetized, breathless; when the first pause came, a Sir Somebody, sitting behind me, said, "Why, he looked at first like a heavy man, but he's got wings;" whilst a reporter near our feet whispered audibly to a brother, "Oh, but he can put things!" Mr. Beecher forgot everything but his subject; his tongue burned with living coals; his arm pointed like a prophet's rod. The shams of our enemies in England—their talk of peace when they mean every kind of bloodshed except that which is for justice—"the aspect of a lamb with the voice of a dragon," as St. John saw it—their cant about emancipation being not a principle with Mr. Lincoln, but only an expedient, as if that would make liberty any less a prize to the slave and humanity if they got it; all these collapsed palpably before the masses then gathered, and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindsay became toads under the touch of his flame-tipped spear.

"This cannot go on," whispered a clergyman near; "these strokes draw too much blood; the victim is writhing in pain now."

HARD HITS.

Again did Mr. Beecher level his lance; it was at those who were making capital out of what they call "American sympathy with the oppressor of Poland." Nothing could exceed the drollery with which, almost blushing, he presented the loving and jealous maiden who, when her suitor is not attentive enough, gets up a flirtation with some other man. "America flirts with Russia, but has her eye on England." Now, the presence of war-ships from Russia at New York has been the leading card of the Confederates here in their game to win popular sympathy for the South; for our friends among the English people are also the friends of the Poles. It was plain that the opposition in the meeting did not mean to let this matter pass without trying to get some capital. Consequently, when Mr. Beecher said, "but it is said it is very unworthy that America should be flirting with the oppressor of Poland," there were violent shouts. "Yes, yes," certainly it is," etc. Mr. Beecher waited until the cries had entirely subsided, and a little time had been allowed for friend and foe to speculate as to his reply; then leaning a little forward he put on an indescribably simple expression, and said mildly, "*I think so, too. And now you know exactly how we felt when you flirted with Mason at the Lord Mayor's banquet.*" I cannot attempt to describe the effect of these words on the throng. The people arose with a shout that began to be a shout of applause but became a shout of laughter. The hit was so perfect and felicitous that roars of hearty laughter told that that topic was summed up forever. Three loud groans were given for the late Lord Mayor—his place is now filled by a much better man—ending that scene, and the drama proceeded.

DENUNCIATION OF SLAVERY.

In the heart of Mr. Beecher's oration was given a denunciation of slavery more powerful than I have ever heard from his lips. He scored and scourged it until it seemed to stand before us a hideous monster, bloated with human blood and writhing under his goads. He told, apropos of those who said, "Why not let the South go?" the story of Fowell Buxton's seizing the mad dog by the neck, and holding him with a brave grasp, and at the risk of his life, until help could come, rather than allow him to rush through the street biting man, woman and child. When asked what they would say of the man who, witnessing this, should have cried, "Let him go! let him go!" "Shall we let this monster go through the world poisoning nations, ruining men, women and children yet unborn?" cries of No, no, no! surged up from the crowd.

INCIDENTS.

At this moment a colored man who has lately come here from the South, known as "Davis's Drummer," on account of his having once belonged to Jeff. and having been a drummer in the Confederate army, stood up on his seat, which was exactly in the centre of the building, waived his hat, and was vehemently applauded. William Crafts, well known here since his victory over Mr. Hunt at the Edinburgh Congress, on the ethnology of the negro, with his wife, whose story (she having travelled in the disguise of a Southern gentleman, her husband being her servant, from the far South to freedom) has made her a heroine in London, sat near Mr. Beecher on the platform, and they too, with other colored persons in the hall, arose and waived hats and handkerchiefs, the audience cheering until the city seemed to be waked up, for we heard a storm of shouting voices on every side of the building outside.

The crowd also caught sight of an old lady (white) in the gallery who had a huge umbrella, which, having expanded to its utmost dimensions, she waived to and fro like a mighty balloon, which had a very comical effect indeed. To this was added a fat man, an excellent type of John Bull as pictured in *Punch*, who had laughed so much at the droll portions of Mr. Beecher's speech that he could laugh no more, so he could only cross his hands upon his stomach, sway to and fro, and give vent to wheezes and grunts, the death-rattles of laughter. These and many other incidents got the audience at one time into a highly tickled state; and some of us remembered a saying of Luther that there was "nothing the devil hates so much as a hearty laugh."

Mr. Beecher, having sustained himself throughout better than I had ever known him to do before—and I am pretty familiar with his grand successes in our own country—having carried the meeting entirely, and evoked the warmest expressions of good-will to America—sat down, leaving the audience hungry, and shouting, "Go on, go on."

PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

As he declined to go on, Prof. Newman rose to present the cordial resolution which will of course be read and felt throughout America. This gentleman has been long known as the most persistent and industrious friend we have had over here since the war. He has written many fine pamphlets and made many valuable lectures for us. One pamphlet—"The Good Cause of President Lincoln"—has had great influence. He is a very intelligent-looking man, of middle age, and has the air and face of a scholar, and a certain penetrating tone in his voice that is very exciting. His special aversion is to the *Times*, which he will not read or touch. In his heart he was, I dare say, a little more delighted with the three mighty and unanimous groans which were given for the *Times* by the audience than with the oration, though his countenance shone during its delivery. He warned the people that the way to show their disapproval of such papers was not to take or read them; and as this sentiment was met with cheers and cries of "That's the way," I have some hope that the bitter article of the *Times* this morning is inspired by a few letters from former subscribers not less than by the vivisections it received from surgeons Beecher and Newman.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Next to him arose the Rev. Newman Hall, a great favorite with the London masses, which is greatly to their credit. Mr. Hall is a man somewhat of the build of Wendell Phillips, but with very black hair and whiskers, and a darker complexion. He has a straightforward expression about the eye, a firm and forcible mouth, and a nose of fine shape and prominent enough to have made him a marshal under the first Napoleon, who, it is well known, selected his officers with reference to their noses. Mr. Hall's whole physiognomy indicates intensity, and his words have the effect of nails driven in and clenched on the other side. He began with an account of a fugitive slave woman whom he had that day seen, who bore the marks of chains on her wrists yet, and on her side the blow that had crippled her for life. "Is it any question on which side Englishmen stand in a conflict where one wishes to establish over a continent such atrocities as these, and the other contends for the avowed purpose—avowed now, whatever it was formerly—of sweeping them from that continent forever?" If Mr. Carlyle had been present he would have heard "*the everlasting no*" come up from the four thousand throats as if it were one.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

George Thompson (the link that connects the heroes of the old anti-slavery movement in England with their true successors of to-day, who, with William Lloyd Garrison, received the "Godspeed" of Wilberforce, then arm-in-arm with him, followed that great man to his grave) was loudly called for, and with that magnificent voice of his, which seems to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphant symphony rolling out from the great organ behind him. He stood like an authentic witness, to whom the people looked, and the occasion uttered through his earnest and joyful tones its claim to be what it was, a magnificent success, whether considered as the fit tribute to an eloquent and strong champion of liberty, or a cordial proffer of heart and hand from the true heart of England to her children across the sea, who are pouring out their blood for a principle, worthily symbolized by the banner of the cross upon a field of blood, which Mr. Beecher last night held up to this people as their pledge of homage to every struggle for the right.

A TRAVELLER.

Important from the Potomac Army.

OUR ARMY OVER THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Week of Hot Work.

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

Brilliant Success of General Sedgwick.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded Four Hundred.

&c. &c., &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The news from the front are to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick occupied the city and heights of Fredericksburg yesterday, and was in a position to hold them until the infantry could reach him. It is probable that the army has already joined him, and is now entrenching itself on the South bank of the Rappahannock.

Trains to convey the wounded from the battle of Kelly's Ford, arrived here yesterday to the number of one hundred and fifty, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. There were no ambulances there to transport the wounded men to hospitals, and it may be several hours before they will be placed where they can receive surgical attention.

Prisoners are expected to arrive during the night.

The *Herald* has the following from Rappahannock Station, dated Nov. 7th: Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of the army, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, left Warrenton this morning with orders to proceed to Rappahannock Station, and take and hold that position. His march was a rapid one, and a division of the Sixth Corps, under command of Brigadier General David A. Russell, General Wright being in command of the Corps, reached the heights on this side of the Rappahannock about one o'clock, and drove in the enemy's pickets. While another division, of the same Corps, on Russell's right commenced skirmishing soon after, and which also drove the enemy before them.

The Fifth corps under Major General Sykes, formed their skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, striking down toward Norman's ford. Early's division of Ewell's rebel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works of which they had so turned as to make them defensible from attack from this direction. These works were constructed by our forces last summer, while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock.

The enemy, however, had strengthened them by digging a semicircle of rifle pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried. Colonel Tompkins, Chief of Artillery in Gen. Sedgwick's staff, posted the artillery on the heights about three-fourths of a mile this side of the river and commenced to shell the works. About 3 o'clock 18 guns were engaged in shelling them at this short range. The firing had a beautiful effect, demoralizing that of the enemy; it was also very fine.

While this was going on, Gen. Russel was busy with his musketry; he pushed his line of skirmishers upon both flanks of the enemy's works until nearly sunset, when his own brigade, comprised of the 5th Wisconsin, Col. Allen, 5th Maine, Col. Edwards, 6th Maine, Col. Harris, and 12th New York, Col. Apenmore, were ordered to charge the rifle pits upon both flanks. Led by Gen. Russel in person, they went steadily and silently onwar l, fighting as they proceeded, till nearing the works, they fixed bayonets and pitched in with cold steel.

This was too much for the flower of the Southern army, and for its much vaunted bravery. After a short hand to hand contest they turned to flee to their pontoons, which were lying directly in their rear; but here they were foiled, our troops having already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it. Some of them tried the latter, but it was no easy matter, and they yielded. When those on the opposite shore found that we held this end of the bridge they set fire to their side of it and destroyed a portion.

This closed one of the most brilliant actions of the war. It was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the heights of St. Marys, at the second battle of Fredericksburg. Although Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler, with their commands, were present and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement to Gen. Russel and his gallant troops. Gen. Meade has sent Gen. Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops upon their success in this preliminary movement.

Lee is supposed to be at Culpepper; Ewell at Brandy Station, and Hill between Culpepper and Cedar Mountain. We are preparing to cross at day-break.

Rappahannock Station, Nov. 8, A. M.—From present appearances yesterday's losses were somewhat under-estimated; the killed will be nearly 100 and upward, and the wounded 300; 100 rebel wounded were left in our hands. We have 1500 prisoners, including 103 commissioned officers.

There is a heavy fog or rain this morning, which delays the attack. Our batteries are in position, and an attack will be made as soon as the fog rises.

Warrenton Junction, Nov. 8, noon.—Upon the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing, and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forward towards Culpepper.

The 2d division, 3d corps, under Gen. Prince, passed the river last evening at Kelly's Ford, and captured two hundred and fifty-two of the Second and Thirty-eighth North Carolina regiments. Gen. Prince's boys waded the ford, which was about waist deep, and the prisoners had to wade back.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Tribune's* special says the next fortnight promises to be the most evenful since the commencement of the war. The success of Meade, and the recent operations in Burnside's department, are premonitory symptoms of the gigantic conflict, of which the lines of battle will stretch from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond.

For once it seems to be a concert of action between the different armies, and the auguries are favorable. It is true, Burnside is threatened both from the east and west by large armies, but he knows it, and measures have been taken to thwart them.

Grant's supplies are uninterrupted and plenty.

Meade's army is believed to largely outnumber Lee's, and the result of a battle can not be doubted.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Specials to the *World* from Washington, dated the 8th, say:—Advices from your special correspondent to-night from the front state that the advance of the entire army has progressed most satisfactorily. To-day it crossed the Rappahannock again, but found no enemy in any force sufficient to risk any general engagement, and present indications do not render an engagement of that character probable.

The *Herald* has the following dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 8, 4 p. m.: I learn our army is well over the river, and Sedgwick's advance has reached Brandy Station. No report of fighting has been received. This will be a week of hot work.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

C. GREGG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
OILS,
Crude and Refined Petroleum. Machinery Oils and Benzine.
35 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7

THE
LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7 WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.
se12

LAMPS.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER,.....J. S. REYMER,.....H. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,
SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of
Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,
GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.
Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv FIFTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the
GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,
COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,
HARRISBURG, PA.
This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
no6:3m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET,
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,
No. 48 Market Street,
LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.
☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',
CORNUCOPIA,
No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc2&3m

SIGEL SALOON,
47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.
☞ LUNCH every morning. oc2&3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S
ELDORADO
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 37 MARKET street.
se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"
JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,
32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,
No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.
HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,
PROPRIETORS.
FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,
(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)
CHARLES MULLEN,
PROPRIETOR.
18 Market street.
The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 178 Wood street.
WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,
(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)
Importers and dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,
se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,
No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.
se16:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,
FOREIGN LIQUORS,
WINES AND CIGARS,
East side of the Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers.
OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,
Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ REPAIRING done as usual. se7

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

S. H. LUCAS,
Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant,
No. 265 Liberty street,
oc28:3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 141 WATER street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL.
JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading and commercial matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

THE diptheria is prevalent in Woonsocket Rhode Island, and neighboring towns. Several deaths by it are recorded.

THE returns from twenty-eight counties in Illinois show a Union gain over last year of 15,077.

A REBEL who recently came through our lines near Vicksburg, remarking on the extremity of the rebel cause, facetiously said: "The Confederacy has a black eye."

RETURNS from three hundred and nine towns and cities in Massachusetts make Andrew's majority 39,843—a gain of 16,838 over last year.

THE International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, was closed on the 31st ult. The Cataract House will remain open a few days longer.

THE Connecticut legislature has decided to postpone to the next session the matter of an appropriation for the proposed monument at Gettysburg.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a late address to the Mormons, says that the present war is a "visitation from heaven upon the people because they killed the prophet of God, Joseph Smith, Jr."

IT is believed that the Union majority in Wisconsin will reach 20,000. The Legislature will probably stand as follows: Senate, twenty-one Union, twelve opposition; Assembly, about sixty Union to forty opposition.

SOME days ago, says a Washington letter, a woman visited the President's mansion, cut off a full half-yard from the curtains of one of the windows in the Green Room, and made her exit without discovery. Such things have been frequently done lately, as is supposed, by curiosity-hunters.

AT Muscatine, Iowa, recently, two hundred persons turned out and worked two days in digging potatoes for the benefit of the soldiers' families in that vicinity. The enterprise was directed by the women of the town, who had planted and "weeded" the crop in a twenty-acre "patch" given for the purpose.

IT is said that the Government has issued an order prohibiting the sale of hogs in Gerrard, Madison, Boyles and Mercer counties, Kentucky. The reason for this is that the Government intends taking posession of all the hogs and beef cattle in these counties, and driving them to Knoxville to be slaughtered for the use of the Army of the Ohio.

THE famous article published some time ago in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, attacking the secession leaders, showing how all their promises and predictions had failed, has been translated into German and widely circulated in Germany, through the instrumentality of a young Bostonian now in that country. The document is said to have produced a happy effect.

GOVERNOR GILMORE, of New Hampshire, believes that patriots should show their faith by their works. In his recent proclamation calling for the State quota of troops, he makes a pointed appeal to one class of his fellow-citizens. "It is very evident," he says, "that some who have stayed at home and talked war, must, under this call, report themselves for duty. It is evident that those who have deprecated and opposed the recent draft must now show their faith in volunteering by their works."

THE BOSTON *Advertiser* says that the directors and trustees of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, after an experiment on a limited scale for nearly two years, have resolved to undertake the establishment of a special hospital for lying-in patients and the disease of women, in a building erected for the special purpose, and upon a permanent basis. They do not propose to erect a costly building, but to provide a proper shelter and atmosphere for fifty or one hundred beds, which they believe can be done for $35,000.

THE COMING STATES.—The telegraph advises us that the State Constitutional Convention of the territory of Nevada has met and organized, and will soon arrange the machinery of a State organization. It is clear, therefore, that this inchoate State will present herself at Washington this winter, and seek admission into the Union. We have not heard from Colorado, but as steps have been taken there for the same purpose, we presume that it also will apply for admission as a State. The progress of these young commonwealths, in the midst of the great civil war, may well astonish the beholder. Remote from the haunts of civilized life, hemmed in by stupendous mountain ranges and vast deserts, they have sprung up, bloomed and flourished with a hotbed rapidity peculiar to our country. Judging from present appearances, these new States will cast their first electoral vote at the presidential election of 1864.

Missouri Matters.

The emancipation wheel yet turns in Missouri. The question whether it is expedient to submit to the action of the Convention on this subject, is the question revolved in the minds of many. Some are inclined to submit, as it will give ample time to make as fair a disposition of their interests in the *institution* as is possible to make. Others are disinclined to submit to the Convention act, because, as they conceive, it does not reflect the true sentiments of the people on that subject. The Convention was chosen at a time when it was not thought that passing emancipation acts would constitute any part of its performances, and its members were chosen without any regard to the subject whatever.

These two divisions in feeling constitute the contending parties in Missouri, under the names of Claybanks and Charcoals, or Radicals and Conservatives. Both stand out for emancipation in some method, and differ only as to the method and time. The very course pursued by the Conservatives makes it an undoubted fact that emancipation will be more immediate than the time prescribed in the Convention act.

This is hopeful, because the Radicals are growing in power and will obtain strength from this very act of the Convention, which is now inviting emigration to Missouri; and every man that comes to the State because she is to be free in 1870, would, if he had his way, make it free the next day after entering the State. Besides, there have been many who have left the State and are leaving for the Territories. In the late election the principal contest has been for three Judges of the Supreme Court, in whose hands will be lodged the power of finally passing upon any measure of emancipation that may be adopted in the State, and upon the legal aspects of other measures which may be enacted for promoting the success of the emancipation cause. It is to be hoped that the election has proven a success for the immediate emancipationists; and if so, it shows a glorious success of the unconditional Union cause, and makes Missouri to-day virtually as free as Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Supreme Court on the War.

Some time last summer a lot of the leading copperhead lawyers and politicians of Philadelphia filed, in the Supreme Court of this State, an application to enjoin the Draft officers of the United States from proceeding to enforce the laws of Congress in this State. The Court met in Philadelphia about a month before the election, and heard WHARTON, MCCALL, BIDDLE, and we suppose all the other signers to the letter calling out Bishop HOPKINS on Slavery. (It is a curious fact that this clique are the same in both cases.) The counsel for the United States declined to appear, and took no part in the argument. Every well informed man in the State knew that WOODWARD and LOWRIE were for declaring the acts of Congress unconstitutional, and that REED and STRONG were in favor of sustaining the country.

Justice THOMPSON's position was slightly equivocal until this morning, when the whole five gave opinions, THOMPSON agreeing with LOWRIE and WOODWARD. Now except the chance it gave the Judges to show their teeth, the whole thing is a farce. The injunction asked to be granted after the officers had finished their duties, and every body knows that in less than a month hence LOWRIE, whose vote is necessary to make up the majority, will be superceded by AGNEW, a patriot. This opinion will not be recognized as law by any one, and the whole thing will be a farce.

LOWRIE and WOODWARD, who could not make Copperhead stump speeches before the election, made them on yesterday in the Court House. Far abler speeches were delivered on the stump before the election. We shall not pretend to publish LOWRIE and WOODWARD's stump speeches. We hope the Supreme Court Reporters will not inflict them upon the profession. We did not hear them, but we have no doubt they are full of the weakest twaddle.

The paper books of WHARTON, M'CALL, BIDDLE & Co., made a small volume of themselves, and now, since WOODWARD and LOWRIE have reproduced them, we suggest that the whole constitute an appendix to Bishop HOPKINS' views on Slavery. These would then constitute an admirable collection of works for dealers in waste paper. We cannot conceive that any living man would be willing to undertake the reading of them. No, no. Stump speeches so stupid as these could not command a crowd—even copperheads would be ashamed of them.

Salaries of School Teachers.

All persons dependent for their living upon fixed salaries, feel the inconvenience of the present advance in all the necessaries of life. We see that several of our religious bodies have already taken action on this subject, and recommend an advance of from twenty-five to forty per cent. on the salaries of clergymen. This increase in the means of living, is peculiarly onerous on the teachers in our public schools. The great body of them are entirely dependent on their salaries for their own support and that of their families. After the war broke out many Boards of Directors reduced the salaries of their teachers. In nearly every instance this reduction has been abandond, but there has been no general advance in the salaries of teachers. In the city of Philadelphia, a bill to increase the salaries of their teachers has passed both branches and has been signed by Mayor HENRY.

In this city, action on this subject is now before the Board of Control—the proposition being to increase about 20 per cent. over the salaries already paid. The increase in the cost of living is certainly double this amount. The public schools of Pittsburgh stand deservedly high—not second to those of any other city in the State. The standard of qualifications is very high, and should not be lowered. But if the Board require this class of teachers, they must advance the salaries. The large majority of the persons most interested are ladies, and of course have no votes. Still we feel confident the members of the School Board have too much gallantry, and too proper a sense of justice, to deal harshly with them on this account. By the last annual report the number of male teachers was 12 and females 106 in this city.

We think that the members of the Central School Board, who have the control in this case, need not hesitate to vote the increase proposed. Some mode will be devised to meet the increase. It is only right and just in itself and therefore they need not fear but some provision will be made to meet it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The news from the front is, as usual, "all quiet," save the guerrillas. They are very active, and their daring is far ahead of Jack Sheppard. They come down in sight of the city—the next day they will be almost in the heart of the army, carrying off officers, horses and correspondents. On Wednesday evening they came to within a mile of Gen. Meade's headquarters of the army, and deliberately gobbled up a *Major*, who was out "airing" himself on horseback, accompanied with a "sweet, charming" Virginia belle. The Rebs were very polite; they only took the Major and the two horses, detained the young lady over night at Auburn, and in the morning permitted her to return to her friends. There is no pity for an officer if he is "gobbled up" in like circumstances, for they have repeatedly been warned against meddling with these "edged tools" of Virginia. If we may judge from the amount of Quartermaster's stores that has passed over the road to the army within the last few days, yesterday no less than 230 cars loaded), and from the pontoon trains that have been dispatched—why, some move is near at hand.

Members of Congress are arriving here daily, and the question of organizing is frequently discussed. It is conceded that Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, has strong claims, and will probably be elected speaker. Pennsylvania will present the name of Hon. Edward McPherson for clerk. He has all the qualifications, in an eminent degree. It is most important that this position be held by an undoubted Union man and friend of the Government, as he will hold the position during the next Presidential canvass. It would be a terrible mistake to have such a copperhead as Ethridge for clerk next year, or even a border State man of questionable loyalty.

A great institution is our Washington and Georgetown Passenger Railway, it pays handsome dividends, and would do even better, but for the "knock downs." Mr. George S. Gideon, President, gives notice to the candidates that they must take an oath, neither to keep any of the "*postal*" themselves, or give any of it to any starter, driver, or other agent, and to this the conductors demur, but failing, it is reasonable to presume that in a short time they will be no longer numbered with "Gideon's band." These conductors in this city of high prices get the paltry sum of $2,00, and yet labor over twelve hours per day. No person can live here on such an allowance, with the present condition of marketing and rents, and of course the alternative presented is "starve or steal." Such is the depraved condition of humanity, that the latter is generally preferred. "Honesty is the best policy," but few people see it in that light, especially on a cold day with a family insufficiently clothed and fed. The best plan would be to raise salaries above the starving point, and take away the inducements. I charge Mr. Gideon nothing for this advice.

Some time since it was announced with due flourish, that gambling in this city was to cease, and a raid was accordingly made upon the "hells." But like Moseby and Quantrell, the police fired and fell back; and now *roulette* and *rouge et noir* are thriving to a greater extent than ever before. Of a kind is the rush on the brothels, recently inaugurated, (Hooker's division they are called)—a man who once held an important commission in the army, and a woman called by the papers a "beautiful brunette," have just been tried before our Criminal Court for keeping one of these Washington "necessary evils," and it took three days to convict them. As there are over five hundred of the same sort left, how long think you, it will take to purify our city? The remedy indeed is worse than the disease, for our afternoon dailies seize upon the details for publication, giving verbatim the language of the courtezan and their paramours, until the outside public here are thoroughly posted on the mode of keeping that kind of a hotel. It is certainly enlightening to wives and daughters to have these newspapers brought into the family, but of very doubtful propriety.

In view of the immense amount of Government property stored in many sections of this city, and the dangers thereto by fire and otherwise, arising from the lawless action of persons under the influence of spirituous liquors obtained in the vicinity of this property, the Provost Marshal has ordered that no liquor shall be sold on any of the squares where said property is stored, or on any adjoining squares. This is an excellent order, and will likely prevent many of the fires to which we have lately been accustomed.

Strikes are all the go. The laborers at the Treasury extension are still on the strike. The binders and printers at the Government Printing Office are on the strike. (They will likely be successful, as the printing must be done.) The employees at the Navy Yard are about to strike. A lot of laborers at the Quartermaster's struck, and were struck off the pay-roll too, at that. The wonder is where the next strike will be. C.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Weather and the Fuel Question--The Fort Sumter Canard--Meade and Lee--Raising Salaries--The Draft--The Observer--The Bummy System.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1863.

Our beautiful weather seems to have finished its career last night. This morning the sun made ineffectual attempts to break through the clouds, and the wind swept around the corners with a peculiar moan that betokened "failing weather." As I write it is raining quietly, with that disagreeable accompaniment, a chilling wind. It is a harbinger of melancholy days to those whose limited purses can illy bear the burden of eleven dollars and a quarter per ton for coal, with the prospect of a further advance of two dollars, at least, before long. Now is the time for mechanical genius to display itself in "improved coal sifters," or "patent hot-air turning tops that will give more heat from one bushel of coal than any other kind will from five bushels, and only cost half the money." Now is the time for smartness to show itself. And yet, with all the outcry against the high prices of food, fuel and wearing apparel, there never has been a period within my recollection when money was plentier or spent more lavishly. Laborers who used to be satisfied with ten dollars per week, become indignant at an offer of less than from fifteen to twenty, and as for the various mechanical professions, labor is so plenty with them and pay so good that they are positively saucy about doing any little job for you. "Bless you," say I to them, "I am pleased to see you satisfied for once in your lives; you were forever crying out, 'business is so dull;' now make the most of it, for *our* time will soon be here again, and then we shall remember who put on 'airs' to us." Another indication that we are not yet suffering quite as much as we might, is the quantity of fresh advertisements in the daily papers. A good sign.

The news to-day does not seem to confirm the report that I forwarded last evening concerning the fall of Sumter, and its occupation by the 54th Pennsylvania volunteers. I felt very doubtful about the truth of it at the time, but a well-known telegraph man here, who often appears to be well posted, as his position would naturally enable him to be, intimated to me that the news from Hilton Head was conclusive, giving the number of the regiment that was said to be in possession, etc., so I done as did almost every other citizen—went to bed with the idea Sumter was really ours. The news to-day from Richmond papers via Fortress Monroe, appears to be one day later from Charleston than that brought by the Salvor. I am glad that the Salvor reached here on Saturday and at such a late hour that the market could not be affected by her news, and to-day being the Sabbath, but little opportunity will be afforded to speculators to drive their trade. If that news had been published in the morning a great deal of damage would have occurred to some individuals I know of before the tale could have been contradicted. I think it altogether probable that the whole thing was a prettily arranged stock jobbing scheme, connived at by somebody down the coast; but it failed by the Salvor's arriving here too late in the day.

This morning the papers tell us that there is a race between Meade and Lee for Fredericksburg. The old story over again, for winter quarters. Well, if they sit down on their haunches at Falmouth and Fredericksburg another six months, I shall then be ready to believe that wonders will never cease. For my part, however, and I have written upon the same opinion before, I have no expectation that the Army of the Potomac will ever have much chance of getting a hand in at breaking the "backbone" of the Davis' rebellion—except those that went out in the Southwest. There is some fatality attending the great Eastern army, whatever it may be.

The salaries of the officers of the various Courts here is to be increased also, in common with officials of a certain class, of which I wrote you some days since. An extra appropriation has been ordered by the Judges, an act of Assembly giving them the right to fix the compensation.

Up to the present time our municipal authorities seem inclined to let the two months previous to the 5th of January next, pass quietly by, without making an effort to prevent another draft. The matter of extra bounty has been passively talked over in Councils, but the whole question seems to have been lost sight of latterly. If we could only have one more draft and clean out the whole of "Rotten Row" it would be a public blessing.

The new Sunday journal, called the *Observer*, appeared this morning for the first. It does not differ essentially from the others, but claims to occupy the "middle ground," if there is such a locality, between the regular Sunday newspapers and the dailies. Its leading man, publisher, proprietor, senior editor, etc., is a Mr. Bache, son of Hartmann Bache, and a nephew, I believe, of Prof. Bache of the Coast Survey. I heard it stated, and perhaps truthfully, that Mr. Bache has deposited sufficient funds in one of the city banks to carry on the *Observer* for six months at any rate, regardless of any income from its publication, in the shape of advertising, etc. Mr. Bache writes well, although I think he has never had any experience in conducting the publishing business. To atone for this part, however, he has engaged the services of J. Robley Dunglison, whilom of the *Inquirer*, and now one of the *Bulletin* corps, an able and indefatigable writer and an experienced newspaper man. We have plenty of room for the *Observer* if it maintains its promises, but none at all if it does not. We have already one or two Sunday journals of very fair order, and one or two of the opposite class. However, all must be pleased, I suppose. There is much room for the newspaper to occupy and set an example in.

I have mentioned in one of my previous letters the changes that are rapidly taking place in railroading on short routes by means of "dummies" instead of horse power. They have proved so successful in several other places that the Philadelphia and Frankford railroad are now hard at work making preparations for their employment. The entire track has been rebuilt from Berks street to Frankford, and the rails laid in the centre of the plank road. The road has been constructed in the most substantial and permanent manner, with stones placed against the outside rails to prevent them from slipping. These stones were elevated a little higher than the use of the dummies allowed, and workmen have been engaged in breaking down the tops of the granite blocks. The dummies will be in active operation in a few days. One has been run during the last week with entire success. On Monday the distance between Berks street and Frankford was traversed in nineteen minutes, the usual time of the horse cars being forty-five. The new cars run up and down hill with facility, and are stopped and started at pleasure. On the shortest curve on the road, just at the entrance into Frankford, the one in use was stopped and motion resumed as easily as on a straight track.

Three of the dummies are now ready to be placed upon the road, and more are in process of construction. They are a little longer and higher than the ordinary cars, with the front platform enclosed and without the upper deck. The engines take up a little more room than the platforms in present use do, and steam pipes passing from them on both sides of the car, will afford an agreable temperature; the pipes being placed directly under the passengers' feet. The inside arrangements will readily accommodate fifty passengers. On the top of the cars an alarm bell will be placed to warn carriages off the track. They will contain engines of fifteen horse power.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

Our Army Across the Rappahannock.

It is not learned that any engagement beyond the usual skirmishing occurred to-day.

Information from the front states that our army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, without any special incident. One of the pontoon bridges used, was captured from the enemy on Saturday.

More Prisoner sTaken.

Our cavalry have followed the retreating rebels sharply, and we have reports to-night that Kilpatrick has taken five hundred more prisoners. Our troops fully command all roads leading to Fredericksburg and Falmouth, while the enemy seems to be falling back to Culpepper and the Rapidan.

Committed to Old Capital Prison.

Eighteen hundred and forty-six prisoners taken on Saturday, were this morning committed to Old Capital Prison, and more are to be sent in from the front, making an aggregate of over two thousand.

Condition of Lee's Army.

Lee's whole loss in action could not have been less than 3,000 officers and men killed, wounded and made prisoners, if not more. Weakened as his army has been by losses in his late raid in this direction, troops sent to the West, and in this important action, it can make little further serious resistance to the advance of our army, now being vigorously pressed forward.

Rebel News.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday says: The reported movements of a portion of Meade's army to the Rappahannock, turns out to be correct and reliable. We have direct information to the effect that the Yankees appeared in force opposite Fredericksburgh on Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. A dispatch from the same source received last night, states that they had disappeared or were disappearing from Stafford but in what direction was not known.

Gen. Sedgwick informs Meade officially that he captured from the enemy on Saturday four cannon, eight battle flags and fifteen hundred prisoners. The remainder of the prisoners were taken by French, commanding the 5th corps.

A gentleman who left the front at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon reports the capture of a Louisiana brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Hayes, as one of the most successful efforts of any campaign. The prisoners acknowledge a complete surprise. They state that they had just been sent over from Early's division, of Ewell's corps, to guard the ford, and their skirmishers had been out but an hour when they were driven in by Sedgwick's men. A brigade had been sent by Sedgwick to prevent their escape by river; and, as they say, they had no alternative but to surrender. They had had no meat or bread since Friday morning, and appeared glad to get into our lines, where soft bread was plenty.

Gen. Hayes, in command of a Louisiana brigade, escaped by swimming across the Rappahannock, having divested himself of his coat, hat, sword, &c., which are in the hands of our troops as trophies.

From Rebel Papers.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday has the following:

A rumor obtained currency yesterday, but could be traced to no particular or reliable source, that more and heavy fighting had occurred at Chattanooga. Nothing has been received at the War Department to confirm the report, and up to the hour of writing this paragraph nothing has been received from the agent of the Press Association at Atlanta. We have nothing from any reliable Confederate source to warrant the Yankee reports of the capture of Lookout Mountain and the reopening of communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Mysterious silence is well calculated to excite apprehensions of disaster.

The *Whig* has telegrams from North Carolina, announcing that Turner's election is thought certain, and that Fuller is thought to be elected over Strange and Mearee, in the Fourth District, and that Christian is elected in the Seventh District. Smith in the First District, Bridgers in the Second, Gilmer in the Sixth, and Lander in the Eighth are thought to be elected. This is the triumph of the Union or Buffalo party in North Carolina. A.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

There is very little news this morning from the seat of war. Gen. Hurlbut is moving with a large force in conjunction with Sherman, from whom important news is hourly anticipated. A gentleman just from Chattanooga says supplies are now in abundance for man and beast. The great danger is past, and the possibility of having to recross the Tennessee and give up Chattanooga is no longer contemplated.

Communication between Bridgeport and Chattanooga.

Three light boats are plying between Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

Guerrillas Captured.

Citizens along the Mississippi are organizing to exterminate guerrillas. They have captured two captains and five privates.

Volunteering in Indiana.

Volunteering in Indiana is brisk, and it is confidently expected her quota will be filled by January 5th, in time to avoid the draft. Several districts in Ohio will also come up to their quotas.

The Columbus Conspiracy.

The defendants in the great conspiracy case were arraigned in the U. S. District Court on Saturday, to plead to indictments of the Grand Jury, but declined to do it till furnished with copies of bills found. The cases were continued until Monday next. The only charge not published is laid against Catheart, who is accused of conspiring to seize the gunboat Michigan, on Lake Erie, for piratical purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Reports received to-day from the front, represent that heavy firing was heard yesterday and this morning, as though occurring in the lower part of Culpepper, out from Kelly's ford, at the junction of the Rapidan with the Rappahannock.

The *Star* of this city says: We hear that Gen. Grant has telegraphed hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside have been assaulted and captured by the rebels, who made prisoners of one half of two regiments that were holding them at the time. It was reported to-day, on the authority of the Surgeons in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about 400, as stated in the press telegrams last night. Two hundred and sixty of them are wounded. They arrived here this morning.

The premises of the Old Capitol prison are densely crowded to-day, 1,730 rebel prisoners that were taken in Saturday morning's engagement having reached here. The officers acting as escort state that there are a few more on their way.

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER,

DRUGGIST & PLARMACEUTIST,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

AND

FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,

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MEDICAL CARD,

F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &c.

DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.

The following specialities attended:

1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemierania) attended with complete success, &c.

3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,

Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,

Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at No. 142 Penn street, oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it free, a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED:

REED—CARROLL—On November 5th, by the Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. JAMES E. REED, of Birmingham, to Miss MARGERY C. CARROLL, of North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county.

DIED:

WATT—On Sunday, November 8th, at five minutes past ten, SAMUEL WATT, aged forty-one years and ten months.

PALMER—On Saturday night, 7th inst., ORRIN S. PALMER, in the fifty-third year of his age.

BROWN—On Sunday morning, Nov. 8th, at four o'clock, a. m., MARGARET JANE, daughter of William and Mary J. Brown, in the fourth year of her age.

SHERRIFF—On Sunday morning, CONRAD H. SHERRIFF, in the thirty-first year of his age.

KING—On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, CHARLES ALBERT, son of Samuel and Harriet King, aged seven months.

MORANGE—On Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, KATY EUGENIE, youngest daughter of J. K. and Susan Morange, aged 7 years and 7 months.

KELLER—On Sunday night, PETER KELLER, in the 76th year of his age.

FARM FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND for sale, seven miles from the city, and two miles from Sharpsburg, on Squaw Run.

For particulars apply at the *Daily Democrat* office. no10:2w

J. M. ROBITZER,

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 53 Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUNCH every morning. no10:3m

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS & PATENTS, No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, (2d floor.)

We possess unequaled facilities for successful prosecution of claims for Arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pension, Prize money, Subsistence, Horses Killed or lost in service. We are also engaged in procuring Patents and Passports.

Lieut. W. J. Patterson, late of 62d P. V., having been thoroughly versed during his term of service, assures soldiers that claims will be collected in the shortest time possible. Information given free of charge. [no10:1y

HAVING purchased the stock of CHAS. ROEDEL & CO., No. 139 THIRD street, I hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them,

CHAS. DAEWERITZ, no6:1w No. 139 Third street.

EDWARD FOERSTER.....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.

NEW STORE.

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

No. 164 Smithfield st., between Sixth and 7th,

Would most respectfully call the attention of the public in general to their extensive assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FANCY GOODS and TOYS. no9:1y-c-o-d

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'

CLOAKS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Barr'd CLOTH, a l'. IMPERATRICE;
Striped do. do.
Plain do. do.
IMPERIAL POPLINS;
FRENCH GALA PLAIDS;
ENGLISH GALA PLAIDS;
GREY AND BROWN RATINES;
FRENCH MERINOS, and
BARATHEAS.

A full assortment of all the latest fashionable

DRY GOODS,

AT

ALEX. BATES',

21 Fifth street.

☞ Country merchants supplied. [no10

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AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

North-East Corner 4th and Market sts.

JUST OPENED:

BOYS' CASSIMERES.
GENTS' CASSIMERES.
Black, Blue and Brown CLOTHS.
SATINETS, all colors,
KENTUCKY JEANS.
TWEEDS,
Grey Twilled FLANNELS,
Grey Sacque FLANNELS,
Red, Twilled and Blue FLANNELS.
White and Colored FLANNELS.
Real Welsh FLANNELS.

A full assortment of every description of goods. no10

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW STEEL,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS., se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.

Constantly on hand—TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.

Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

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General Office of Business at Pittsburgh.

OFFICERS:

CURTIS G. HUSSEY, President,
THOS. M. HOWE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

MANAGERS:

CURTIS G. HUSSEY, Pittsburgh,
THOMAS M. HOWE, "
JAMES M. COOPER, "
HARVEY CHILDS, "
JOSEPH W. CLARK, Boston.
E. JENNINGS, Michigan.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

The Mines of this Company are situated in Keweena county, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, and embrace the celebrated "Cliff Copper Mine."

JAS. WATSON is the resident agent and Superintendent of the Mines. Post office address, Clifton, Keweena county, Michigan.

The Company has, also, an office in Boston for the registration and transfer of its stock, payment of dividends, &c. J. W. Clark & Co., agents. se9

DAVID CHESS,.....R. W. WILSON,
R. F. SMYTH,.....R. J. ANDERSON,

CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,

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AT BARKER'S,

No. 59 MARKET STREET.

NEW SILKS

At 75c, 87c, and $1. Very cheap.

NEW SHAWLS

Of every kind, very low.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Cheapest in this city.

DRESS GOODS,

All prices, from 18¾c. to 50c. per yard.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find the present a good opportunity for buying. no9

VIERHELLER'S

OYSTER DEPOT.

Select Family Oysters received daily, wholesale and retail.

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST., Under Miner's Bookstore. oct30 H. VIERHELLER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day associated with us, in the GLASS business, A. U. HOWARD.

JOHN A. WOLFE, T. CAMPBELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1863. no3:2w

STORE TO LET, in Allegheny, on FEDERAL street, above the Market House. Inquire at the St. Lawrence Hotel. no3:1m JAMES McDONALD.

CORKS!

GLASS & ARMSTRONG

No. 122 Third street,

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CORKS,

of every description.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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THE FAIRY SEWING MACHINE,

For Mrs. Chas. S. Stratton, (Mrs. General Tom Thumb.)

MANUFACTURED BY

WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Co.,

Office: 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

This LILLIPUTIAN SEWING MACHINE which attracted so much attention at the late Fair at the American Institute, is richly gilt, plated, and pearled. The balance-wheel, band-wheel, shafts, etc., are heavily plated. Though of *petite* dimensions, the Machine is suited to practical work, and is furnished with drawers and all the appliances ordinarily sent with the Machine.

The body of the case is 20 inches high and 15 inches deep, made of richly-carved rose-wood, inlaid with elaborate and beautiful arabesques in pearl and gold, and lined with satinwood. The panels are painted with tasteful devices.

Cupid and Psyche smile upon you from the cover; rosy little Cherubs with dimpled chins and wings outspread—as the old masters loved to paint them—hover on the sides; the little bride herself, attired as the 'Goddess of Liberty,' is faithfully portrayed on one panel, and General Tom Thumb, as 'Young America,' is gorgeous on another; while a milder representation of the little bridal party, with their attendants, and their flowing white bridal garments, gives significance to the whole.

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON carried off their accustomed honors at the Fair; the

HIGHEST PREMIUM

for the best

DOUBLE-THREADED SEWING MACHINE; BEING THE MOST PERFECT AND SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION and WORKING POINTS.

Also, for their Button and Eyelit Hole Machine; for novelty and the perfection of its work; Diploma for a beautiful specimen of Machine Braid work, and a Silver Medal for FOOTE'S

Patent Umbrella Lock Stand.

oc29 *Illustrated News, Oct.* 24.

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh supply of

DR. HUMPHREY'S

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Also, a large and well selected stock of

FINE PERFUMERY,

POMADES, HAIR OIL,

COMBS, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

A well selected stock of

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FINE CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS,

Phalon's New Perfume—Night-blooming Cereus—a most fragrant perfume.

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CABINET and LIFE SIZE.

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Would particularly call the attention of the

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Prices Moderate,

and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [oct0 MILLER & RICKETSON

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by oc12 JOSHUA RHODES, Duquesne Way.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, October 15, 1863.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., oc16:1m Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 14th, 1863.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M. J. W. COOK, oc15:1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1863.

☞ THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, November 15th, 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 20, at 12 o'clock, A. M. H. M. MURRAY, oc15:3m Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 15th, 1863.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, November 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 o'clock, A. M. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, oct7:1m Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the ADVENTURE MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, are hereby notified that a meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Improvement of the Ohio River.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, a Committee, consisting of Messrs Geo. H. Thurston, Wm. S. Bissell, Wm. S. Haven, Wm. McCreary, Geo. B. Jones, J. R. Hunter and J. B. Anjer, was appointed to take into consideration the best method to insure a prompt commencement of measures tending to an early improvement of the Ohio river. The committee will, we understand, go vigorously and at once to work to carry out the object of their appointment.

The Charge Against Dr. King.—A further hearing in the case of Dr. R. A. King and his son H. C. King, was had on Saturday, before Commissioner Sproul. Some five witnesses testified that defendants were not at their office on the day named by Naulette, as the one in which he alleged he escaped through their aid. The same number of witnesses testified that they would not believe Naulette under oath. The case was further postponed until Saturday next, at half-past three o'clock. District Attorney Carnahan was not present, and the witnesses were not cross-examined.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner M'Clung was yesterday morning called upon to hold an inquest on the body of James Kearns, who was killed in the following manner: The deceased resided on Federal street, in this city, and was employed in hauling stone for Mr. Forrester. Yesterday morning, while coming down Federal street, Allegheny, with his wagon loaded with stone, he attempted to lock the wheels without stopping, but missing his footing, he fell, and the wheels passed up the entire length of his body, crushing him to death almost instantly. The horses then ran away, and after running a short distance the near wheel horse fell, and the wheels passing over his neck, broke it, killing him instantly. The verdict of the jury was accidental death. Mr. Kearns leaves a wife and three children to mourn their loss. He was about thirty years of age.

Our Quota of New Troops.

The Provost Marshals of the 22d and 23d Congressional Districts have received official notice of the number of men required under the recent proclamation of the President for 300,000 additional troops, by which it appears the quota of Allegheny county is 2,601, divided as follows:

Allegheny county,	22d District	1,915
do.	23d do	686
		2,601

The Provost Marshals have also been notified that unless this number of men is promptly furnished by volunteering, the alternative of drafting will be resorted to on the 5th day of January next.

Our citizens are now discussing the most feasible means of raising the quota of Allegheny county by securing volunteers, and the War Committee, of which Hon. Thomas M. Howe is chairman, and which rendered such signal and patriotic service to the State and Federal Governments in raising volunteer troops in the summer of 1862, is again invoked to lend its assistance with a view to the avoidance of a draft.

Already the States of Indiana and Massachusetts are busily engaged in raising their respective quotas by volunteering, and their Governors, under the authority of the War Department, are forming *new company and regimental organizations*, independent of those now in the field. The advantages of this mode of procuring volunteers by *securing the men their own organizations*, instead of sending them to regiments now in the field, with the officers and of which they have no acquaintance, added to the local bounties given, will undoubtedly enable the States mentioned to furnish their quotas without resorting to the unpopular and disagreeable alternative of a draft.

We know there are officers and men of long and tried experience in our city and county, anxious to lend their willing services to their country, if properly encouraged—enough, we believe, to fill the quota of Allegheny county; and we earnestly hope to learn that the privileges given to Indiana and Massachusetts will likewise be extended to Pennsylvania, and that through the prompt, patriotic and energetic action of the War Committee, the 2,601 men required of "old Allegheny" will be organized into regiments before the holidays.

Christian Commission Meetings.

A meeting in behalf of the United States Christian Commission was held on Sabbath afternoon, in the Second United Presbyterian church, Rev. J. B. Clark, Allegheny. The large church was filled to overflowing by a most attentive and interested audience. After an introductory prayer by Rev. Geo. S. Chace, of this city, the meeting was first addressed by Rev. George A. Mingins, of Philadelphia, one of the very first delegates sent to the army by the Christian Commission. After a brief and concise statement of the aims and plans of operation of the Commission, the speaker related many most touching incidents in his own experience of the sufferings of our soldiers after a battle. It has seldom been our pleasure to hear a speaker whose eloquence so interested his audience and thrilled the heart, as this devoted friend of our suffering brave defenders.

Rev. J. H. Castle of Philadelphia, was the next speaker, and began his address by complimenting the most excellent congregational singing. It was worthy of all praise. Such an immense volume of sound could be heard only when the whole people "praise God." Mr. Castle's experience after the battle of Gettysburg, deeply interested every one of his hearers, and his address, of which our space forbids a report, was truly eloquent.

The meeting was concluded by singing the "One Hundreth Psalm." A more interesting Christian Commission meeting was never held here.

In the evening, the First Presbyterian Church of this city (Rev. Paxton's) was crowded to overflowing to listen to the addresses of the gentlemen of the Christian Commission. Pending the engagement of the audience, the choir chaunted "How Beautiful is Zion." Rev. Herrick Johnson then read the Ninth Psalm. After prayer by Rev. J. H. Castle, of Philadelphia, Rev. Herrick Johnson, in a few brief remarks, explained to the audience the object of the meeting, and introduced Rev. Robert J. Parvin, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, and a member of the Christian Commission. In an earnest and graphic manner he gave a description of the labors of the Commission and its results. We are sorry we have not room to give even a synopsis of the Reverend gentleman's remarks; but one incident we must mention. He said that, among others, the rebels had taken prisoner one of the members of the Commission, and that he was confined in prison at Richmond: that as soon as it was known to the prisoners on Johnson's Island, sixty rebel prisoners, all of whom were commissioned officers, had forwarded an address to Mr. Davis, praying for his release, and setting forth the manner in which they had been treated, by the military to whose had them in charge, but more particularly by the members of the Christian Commission during the time they lay sick and wounded upon the field of battle. While recounting the scenes of camp and field, by night and by day, tears glistened on the cheeks of many, while many with their faces hid in their handkerchiefs, and bodies bent forward, wept without reserve.

Mr. Parvin was followed by Rev. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, we believe, a plain, blunt, straightforward kind of a man, who, clothing his ideas in the homeliest words, would provoke a smile at force a tear at will. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, of Philadelphia, followed Mr. Chidlaw, and enchained the attention of the audience for about half an hour. His address was, in brief, to show the benefits that have arisen, and are still to arise, from the labors of the Commission. He reviewed the work of the Commission from its starting point down to the present time; from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the West. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the house, no signs of fatigue were shown, every one being, seemingly, deeply interested. At the conclusion of Mr. Mingins' remarks, a collection was taken up, after which a doxology was sung, and the congregation dismissed. The amount of the collections taken up in the different churches during the day and evening exceeded two thousand dollars.

The meetings of the Christian Commission on Sabbath last were the most successful ever held in this community, and their success is, in a measure, due to the untiring efforts of the Committee in this city.

Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

A regular meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last night, November 9th, President Irvin in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, in connection with the minutes of the three meetings prior, which were transcribed in a new book, the old book having been badly damaged by the fire in Water street. The minutes were all approved.

The Secretary then read the resignation of Mr. Bonnafon, which, on motion, was accepted.

The following synopsis of the report of Mr. White, Chief Engineer, was read and accepted:

For the second quarter, commencing August 11th and ending November 9th—

Number of Fires	26
False Alarms	21
Total	47

On motion, the resignation Mr. White, as chairman of the Committee of Conference and Inspection, was accepted, and Mr. Hare was appointed on the committee in his place.

On motion, W. C. McCarthy was admitted into the association to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bonnafon, Mr. McCarthy having presented his credentials as delegate elect from the Duquesne Steam Fire Company.

The Committee on the formation of rules to govern the department in relation to the selection of plugs, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That any Hose Company having possession of a plug shall deliver the said plug to the first steamer arriving and demanding it; it is provided, however, that said steamer shall give to the said Hose company the chance of line of hose from said steamer, the said line to be maintained during the continuance of a fire.

Resolved, That the above does not apply to companies running a steamer, unless the steamers of such companies are not in service.

Resolved, That a steamer is always entitled to an entire plug.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, President Irvin was requested to act as chairman of a committee to wait upon the Gas Company, and ascertain whether the Gas Company would furnish the Fire Department with gas upon the same terms as it is furnished the city, and that he appoint two members to act in concert with him. Adopted, and Mr. Montgomery and Mr. McCarthy were appointed.

On motion, Jno. Hamill was placed on the Committee of Conference and Inspection in place of Mr. Bonnafon, resigned.

The bill of Mr. Dorrington, $4 25, for books, and Col. Pratt for salary, were presented and ordered to be paid.

On motion, the seat of Mr. Galway was declared vacant.

On motion, adjourned to meet in two weeks.

Rich and beautiful styles of Ladies', Misses' Childrens' and Gents' FURS, can be had at FLEMING'S Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur establishment, 139 Wood street. The proprietor has just returned from the East with a large and carefully selected stock of Ladies' FURS, of the most fashionable varieties and styles. Also, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, Hats and Caps of all the latest and most desirable styles known,—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail.

The Great Cattle Pens of Pittsburgh.

Tempted by the glorious weather, the love of sight-seeing, and the talk of some of our oldest drovers and stock dealers, who of late have been expatiating in superlative terms upon the "great cattle pens" in East Liberty, we made it convenient to take a jaunt out to that village the other day, to see for ourselves the elaborate wonders which excited the dealers before mentioned. We were prepared for something uncommon, and fortified fully, as we supposed, against surprise; but we confess that the ingenuity, forethought, skill, and vast amount of labor expended upon the new cattle pens effectually dissipated the rather commonplace ideas we took out, and wholly absorbed our inventive faculties in the effort to keep pace with the conception and execution of the designs of the proprietors of these mammoth cattle pens, which we predict will ere long be known all over the land as *the* cattle pens *par excellence* of the United States.

Upon signifying our wishes to Mr. Worthington, the courteous superintendent, he accompanied us over the grounds and through the different pens, which we shall here endeavor to describe.

The Pittsburg Stock Yard Association are the proprietors of about sixty acres of land on the eastern side of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and extending to the Greensburgh pike, twenty-five of which are occupied by the cattle-pens alluded to. The remainder of the ground is set apart for gardening purposes, with the exception of about four acres, which are occupied by the Company's Hotel, which is a model in its way, and will require a separate notice at our hands. The cattle pens occupy that portion of the Company's grounds lying immediately on the edge of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and were built by Messrs. Smith & Bungey, under the supervision of Messrs. Love and Worthington; the former, who is well known as an expert in his business, directing the surveys and forming the estimates.

But before we enter upon the details, let the reader imagine a tract of land containing, say thirty-eight acres, with just a perceptible elevation in the centre, and falling away gradually east and west, with the faintest indication of a slope to the north. Beginning upon the centre of this ground, the mammoth pens stretch east and west, north and south, covering, as we said, about twenty-five acres of land. Nature supplies the formation and composition of the floor—nothing could be more perfect than the slope of the land, nothing in the way of earth more suitable for a stall than the sand and gravel. The pens are built up in parallel lines with mathematical accuracy, those intended for cattle occupying the western, those reserved for hogs and sheep the eastern division of the range.

Imitating our courtly conductor, we will first devote our attention to the Cattle Pens, each of which measures eighty-five by fifty feet, all constructed of well-seasoned, clear pine-scantlings, frame work and roof, the latter being constructed by placing the boards horizontally, weather-board fashion, the seams where they lap being thoroughly pitched, thus rendering them impervious to water. These pens are divided into double tiers, which are separated by alleys or avenues fifteen feet in width, running north and south, or at right angles with the pens. Each pen is seperate and distinct from the rest, four of them forming a block or section under one roof, the mangers being immediately under the comb of the roof, the pens on each side facing each other north and south. Between these divisions, (which we have seen are seperated by fifteen feet alleys or lanes,) are the well arranged gutters for the speedy and thorough conveyance of filth to the main sewer, which is at the eastern end of the pens, and at right angles with them. This sewer is about four feet in diameter, is paved, and rapidly conveys everything disagreeable from the premises. The gutters, running parallel with the pens, are four feet wide, and were made by first digging eighteen inches deep in the centre and a foot on each side; they were then partly filled with sand and gravel, curbed on either side, then filled up with boulders, precisely as our streets are paved. When the reader is told that the centre is six inches lower than the sides, and remembers the natural formation of the ground, he will at once perceive the success of the drains. The roofs of the different ranges approaching within four feet of each other, permits the rain to drop directly *into* the gutters, this when taken in connection with the fact that the floors of the pens decline from the mangers to the gutter, (the earth having been removed from the edge of the gutter and thrown up under the mangers,) will enable even a novice to perceive the *method* of draining. First we have the sloping floors, then the gutters gradually declining east and west. We observed that the ground in these pens was perfectly dry; rains, which in other cattle-yards are only productive of increased filth, discomfort, and consequently disgust, here only renovates and purifies.

The Hog and Sheep pens next demand our attention. These, unlike the cattle pens, are very properly built on heavy bur-oak and locust posts, which raise the pens five feet from the ground. They are in the same range with the cattle pens, one continuous roof extending over all. These pens are floored with three-inch plank of the very best quality, and, like the others, are divided off into double tiers. A wooden trough, made of four-and-a-half inch plank, which extends through the entire length of the pens, here takes the place of the paved gutter, and conveys to the main sewer everything obnoxious to the senses, the flooring of the pens sloping towards the trough, the latter declining to the main sewer, with a number of orifices in the bottom through which its contents drop down into the smaller sewers, which, like the main sewer, are at right angles with the trough. The hog pens are thirty-five by forty-two feet—one section, however, for small lots, is twenty-five by forty-two feet. Although only two car loads are assigned to each pen, they would at least hold three, in an emergency. Besides the alleys already mentioned, we must not omit mentioning two fifteen feet alleys which extend the entire length of the pens, between the cattle and hog pens. The whole is so admirably arranged that a man can start in with a large wagon, drive in on one side of a pen and out at the other, distributing the feed with the greatest ease and freedom, passing the visitors in their carriages or buggies in the main alleys in pursuance of his business as freely as though he were on an open street in the city. We must not forget to mention that the main alleys are roofed from one end to the other. A lover of stock, seated in his buggy, finds neither let or hindrance to the closest inspection of every pen in the collection; indeed, for that matter, the arrangement is so perfect, that a lady might drive from one end of the pens to the other without encountering anything that could offend the senses.

Our attention was particularly arrested by the arrangements for loading and unloading stock. That side of the pens lying next the railroad is supported by a heavy stone wall. Between this wall and the track, a distance of sixty feet, is an immense platform constructed of three inch plank, resting on locust posts and a second and stronger stone wall. Upon this mammoth platform (which extends the entire length of the pens, a distance of more than three hundred and fifty yards,) are arranged the shoots and reception pens; the former occupying the eastern, the latter the western end of the platform. The shoots are constructed in such a manner as to enable the proprietors to load the upper and lower deck of a car at the same time with the utmost celerity. Cattle can be loaded out of the same shoots merely by opening a door for that purpose and shifting the car forward six feet. The method of doing this cannot be thoroughly explained on paper; suffice it to say that the platform is exactly even with the floor of a car.

The reception pens, like the shoots, are furnished with gates and doors. An attendant opens these quickly; the longest stock train (say thirty cars) discharges its freight into the pens each car being exactly opposite a pen, each pen being separate and distinct from the others,) in the time usually occupied in unloading a single car. And thus, while one train of thirty cars discharges its load on the west end of the platform, another train of equal length proceeds to its destination at the eastern end of the platform. No confusion, no haste, but the utmost regularity and order prevails. This, we conceive, is a great feature.

The next feature we observe is the pens set apart for retailing Stock, which are in the rear of, and extending the entire length of the division set apart for cattle. The retail pens are just half the size of the cattle pens, to enable buyers to inspect stock before purchasing. The convenience of this arrangement will be better understood by supposing a case, 'A' has some stock in the pens which he intended to ship East, but something occurs which prompts him to sell out a part or the whole of the lot which is at once driven out of the pens they occupied to the retail pens, there to be examined and weighed on a pair of scales gotten up solely for that purpose. The stock, when disposed of, is driven down one of the covered alleys appropriated to that purpose, and into a forty foot street which conveys them out on the pike—a distance of three hundred feet. As all the pens are numbered, all supplied with gates, and all communicating with each other, this transaction can be accomplished in the briefest space of time, and without any trouble whatever.

The method of watering the stock is exceedingly simple. One of the clearest little streams in the country meanders through the Company's grounds. This has been partially arrested in its course—a large well twenty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep demands tribute from the stream. This water will be (for the engine is not yet set up) forced up to a water tank twenty-five feet by forty, in a six-inch pipe. The water is then conveyed from the tank to the pens in a six-inch pipe, which supplies the various divisions through four-inch pipes, allowing one pipe to each separate range of tiers. A hydrant is placed in the centre of each block of (four) pens; the water-troughs extending *across* the ends of the pens and at right angles with the mangers-you turn a faucet and the water gushes out into the trough as limpid as a brook.

Still one other feature remains to be noticed. All these pews will be lighted with gas, manufactured by the company. Think of a Cattle Yard lighted up with gas! The mangers are heavy and capacious—the water perfectly sweet and pure—the shelter almost as good as that of a barn. Then there is the scales for retailing cattle, the scales for retailing hogs and sheep. Besides these, the proprietors own the largest scales perhaps in the country, upon which they weigh a car load of cattle, or a double deck of hogs, as they ship them east. The Hog barn itself is a curiosity. It is two hundred and fifty-five feet long, and forty-two wide, two stories high. We did not succeed in obtaining an estimate of the capacity of this mammoth barn, neither could we ascertain the amount of lumber consumed in the entire buildings; but we think we can safely estimate it at, say two millions and a half feet or more.

We understand that of late years, there has been a growing tendency on the part of Eastern and Western dealers to meet each other at half way points in the common desire to expedite business. The dealers from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points, who have heretofore met the Western dealers at Dunkirk, Buffalo and elsewhere, now have an excellent opportunity afforded them to transact business in the easiest, quickest and most comfortable manner, by simply repairing to these mammoth Cattle Pens.

A large hotel, built expressly for the accommodation of dealers and visitors, will be noticed to-morrow.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Acm'n..	4:50 a m	Balto Exp's...	1:50 p m
Thro Mail....	2:50 a m	Philia do ...	12:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss..	3:50 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.	2:45 p m	Joh'n Acm'n.	10:05 a m
1st Wallstn...	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn...	6:25 a m
2d do ...	11:30 a m	2d do ...	8:35 a m
3d do ...	4:00 m	3d do ...	1:40 p m
4th do ...	6:10 p m	4th do ...	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:25 a m
Express.....	12:40 p m	Phila. do ...	3:25 p m
Mail Train...	7:00 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm...	2:30 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:45 p m and 6:10 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 8:15 a m, 2:30 p m, and 4:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	6:50 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:30 p m	Braddock's...	7:10 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
For Cin'ti.....	1:00 a m	Returning Trains arrive about the same hours as those on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway.	
do	12:40 p m		
For Whee'g...	1:00 a m		
do	6:00 a m		
do	12:30 p m		
For Clev'l'd...	1:00 m		
do	12:40 p m		

☞The Excelsior Ominibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Adjourned Meeting of Coal Men.

An adjourned meeting of the coal men of the city and vicinity was held at the office of A. D. Smith & Bros., No. 67 Water street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by A. Miller, Esq., chairman, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, N. J. Bigley, Esq., and after amendments adopted.

Mr. Joseph Walton, from the committee appointed to consult the best legal advice, reported verbally that the committee had waited upon Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., and after a brief consultation Mr. H. suggested that the proper course to pursue was to sue out an injunction against Capt. Batchelor, and thus bring the matter immediately into Court. The report of the committee was accepted.

A letter was here read by Gen. Moorhead, received from Capt. Batchelor, in which the latter stated that he had not yet received the instructions referred to in the dispatch to Gen. Moorhead from Secretary Chase, and asking the meeting to adjourn until to-day at two o'clock. Gen. Moorhead stated that it was not improbable the order to Capt. Batchelor would not leave Washington before Monday, and consequently would not reach him before to-day.

Gen. Moorhead, from the committee appointed to confer with Secretary Chase, reported that he had received a dispatch from the Secretary, which he deemed a favorable response. The following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

J. K. MOORHEAD AND OTHERS:—I have instructed the Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburgh to apply my directions of October 2d, 1863, to collectors at Philadelphia, to similar duty in his district. Respectfully, S. P. CHASE.

The report of the Committee was received.

Jno. F. Dravo thought that some measures should be taken to bring the matter before the Court, should Capt. Batchelor move against them. He also desired, in order that the proceedings of the coal men might not be misconstrued, that it be stated that they were willing to pay all legal and equal taxes that the Government might levy, but that they did not object to the levy of the tax on coal in the bushel; that they were only opposed to the unjust discrimination between transportation by land and by water, and that they also believed the licensing and enrolling of coalboats the same as steamboats, which were common carriers, to be unjust.

Mr. Dravo then moved that the Committee on Legal Advice be empowered, should the instructions of Secretary Chase to Capt. Batchelor be adverse to their views, to apply for an injunction to restrain Capt. Batchelor from licensing and enrolling the boats. Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell desired to know whether the same instructions, provided they were favorable, would be sent to collectors at ports down the rivers. If not they would meet with the same difficulty they were about experiencing here.

General Moorhead thought that similar instructions would be sent to all other collectors, and if they were not he would attract the attention of the Secretary to the matter.

Mr. Caldwell moved that a committee be appointed to request the Secretary, if they were favorable, to issue instructions to Collectors on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Adopted, and Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, J. F. Dravo and Thos. Fawcett appointed.

Gen. Moorhead here read the letter of Secretary Chase to Thos. Williams, of Philadelphia, and commented thereon. He thought that "scow-boats" and "broad-horns," being used for the same purpose, that of transporting coal to market, were similarly situated in their relations to the Government.

After some brief discussion as to the interpretation of Secretary Chase's dispatch, in which Mr. Hutchinson, of Evansville, Indiana, Mr. W. H. Brown and others participated, Mr. Dravo suggested the organization of a Coal Exchange, the same to hold monthly meetings. He had no doubt that the coal question would be brought before Congress at its next session, on the recommendation of Secretary Chase, and if they had such an organization as the one proposed, they would be prepared to take action. If they could not have some such association, when the revenue laws came up for revision, and they might be involved in the matter, nothing would be done until ruin would stare them in the face.

Mr. Caldwell here drew the attention of the meeting to the discrimination made by the revenue laws between anthracite and bituminous coal. He remarked that they were each taxed three-and-a-half cents per ton, when it was an indisputable fact that one ton of anthracite coal was worth two of bituminous for manufacturing purposes. He did not think that the tax was equally assessed on the relative value of the coal.

Gen. Moorhead explained the action of the Pennsylvania representatives in Congress on the coal question in the passage of the revenue bill. They had had bitter discussions on the subject, and in the House they succeeded in placing a higher tax on anthracite than on bituminous; but when the bill came up in the Senate, the anthracite men in the East woke up and opposed the higaer rate of tax. Senator Cowan, who had made a thorough investigation of the coal question, was convinced that the qualities of coal cost the same at the pits, made an argument in favor of fixing the tax for each at the same figures, and after the usual legislation between the Houses, the rate was agreed upon.

Gen. Moorhead remarked that as the coal men had assembled to attend to matters touching their interests, he would make one suggestion to them. They were all aware of the vexatious delay that was occasioned in getting through the locks, by blockades in the navigation. The fine of fifty dollars for violation of the rules of the Navigation Company in this respect amounted to just nothing. It was no prohibition of the infringement of the rules, for those who violated them could afford to pay it in order to get through early with their boats. He would suggest to the meeting that they take some action in the matter, and ask the legislature to increase the fine to five hundred dollars instead of fifty.

The chairman of the meeting, 'Squire Miller, suggested that the Navigation Company lease or buy the land along the shore for a half a mile above the locks, place posts along the same, and charge the coal men nothing for tying up there. He thought the evil complained of might be got at in that way, inasmuch as the individuals now owning the property charged each pair five dollars for even throwing out breastlines. As was suggested, fines for violation of the rules would pay all the expenses.

Another gentleman then complained of the habit some parties had of lying in the locks all night, thus preventing those who wished to go out at night from doing so. He thought this was a grievance that should also be remedied.

Mr. Dravo then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That T. D. Horner, D. M. Smith, Addison Lysle, James O'Connor and John T. Herron be instructed to organize a Coal Exchange, which will represent the entire coal interest.

Mr. Caldwell here took occasion to remark that in his remarks on the anthracite and bituminous coal question he meant no reflections on the members of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, and paid a high compliment to the zeal for and watchfulness over the interests of the people of this section of the State manifested by Gen. Moorhead during his congressional career.

The General replied that he did not so understand the gentleman, but judged from his remarks that he was not posted on the proceedings of Congress on the question.

Mr. Dravo offered the following, which was adopted, and Messrs. J. F. Dravo, D. M. Smith, and W. H. Brown, appointed said committee:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the next Legislature of Pennsylvania to have the laws regulating the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company so revised as to substitute a fine of one thousand dollars for the present one of fifty, and procure other legislation to facilitate the passage of boats through the locks of said improvement.

Mr. Bigley offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Navigation Company be requested to build one or two abutments below Dams No. 1 and 2, for the purpose of holding boats which may pass through the lock during the night.

On motion of Mr. Walton, a vote of thanks was tendered Hon. J. K. Moorhead, for the zeal with which he had attended to the interests of the coal men.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Coal Exchange.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; for sale by
oct MILLER & RICKETSON

CALL at A. BATES', 21 Fifth street, of Sacques, Circulars, Scarlet and Blue Opera Goods. se26

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
oct MILLER & RICKETSON.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—CRUSHED, COARSE, &c.—100 bbls fine pulverized and refined Coffee Sugars, on hand and for sale by
oct MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional commercial news see fourth page.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, November 10.

Business was not very active yesterday. This, however, is a common occurrence on what is called blue Monday. The weather was raw and disagreeable, with an occasional snow storm. Produce of all kinds were in good request at full rates. In fact, for most descriptions the demand was ahead of the supply. Our rivers were stationary, with large four feet water in the channel. There are no boats announced for the lower ports. The ones in port, viz: Nevado, Starlight and Leonidas, prefer to await a further rise. The boats that left oh Saturday were all getting along finely at last accounts. The following are the operations made since our last:

ASHES—The market continues very firm for the various descriptions; in fact another advance is talked of. We note sales of 6 tons Soda Ash at 4½; 4 tons do, choice Pearls at 10c. Some holders are asking ½c more for the latter article.

FLOUR—The market, yesterday, exhibited an increasing firmness. A letter from a large dealer in Philadelphia to a mercantile house in this city, says:—"A good article of flour is becoming scarce in our market. The lot of Star Mills you sent, sold readily at 8; the purchasers want more of the same brand." The stock in our market is not large, while the receipts for some time past have been restricted. There was a fair local demand among the sales made.

Extra Family, 150 bbls at $6 50@6 75, the former prices being for brands that were not so well known; sales of 44 bbls, choice at $6 90 per bbl.

Extra, sales 100 bbls, at $5 70@5 75.

HAY—The market was very firm, with a good demand for local purposes. Sales of 13 loads at the scales at $34 00@$36 00 per ton. *Baled* was firm.

CHEESE—Was in good request at full prices. We note sales of 75 boxes W. R. at 13c, and 40 do Hamburg at 11c.

APPLES—The demand was moderate, and sales likewise. Sales of 70 bbls at $2 75 per bbl; Sales of 40 bbls York State at $3 00.

SALT—Was unchanged but firm. Sales of 100 bbls at $2 90. Sales of 20 sacks Liverpool table salt at $3 50 per sack.

GRAIN—The demand for grain has been well kept up; all parcels that come in find ready purchaser at the quoted rates. Among the sales we note as follows:

Wheat firm and in steady request, the principal business doing being from wagon. Sales of 500 bush red at $1 25 per bush; sales of 200 bush white at $1 30@1 35 as per quality.

Corn firm at former prices; sales of 2,000 bush at depot at $1 10 per bush; sales from store at the usual advance.

Oats—Sales of 780 bush from hand at 73@75c; sales of 200 bush from store at 80c.

Rye—None being none in market we omit quotations.

Barley—The market contains more buyers than sellers, which causes an active demand. Sales of 1,000 bush from wagon at—spring, $1 45; fall, $1 50 per bush.

BUTTER was in fair request, with sales of 600 lbs fresh roll at 22@24, and packed sold at 16@17.

GROCERIES—Prices still look upward under an increasing demand for all descriptions, more especially Sugars, prices of which have advanced ½c per pound in the East on all descriptions. Among the sales we note as follows:

Sugars—Sales prime Cuba at 11c; 5 hhds New Orleans at 11¾. Sales of granulated, crushed and pulverized at 17½@17¾c ₰ ℔, in moderate quantities.

Coffee—Sales 10 bbls "A" Coffee at 16¼c; sales 12 bbls "B" Coffee at 16c; sales of refined Yellow at 14¾c.

Molasses firm and in demand; sales 27 barrels new crop Orleans at 64c.

Syrup—Sales 30 bbls Golden at 65c; sales of Lovering's at 85c ₰ gallon.

WHISKY.—The demand was only moderate, with sales of 25 bbls city rectified at 58 cents ₰ gallon.

FISH—The demand is improving. Sales of 25 bbls of Mackeral, No. 3, at $9 50; 20 bbls No. 3 medium, at $7 25; sales 10 bbls pickled Herring at $6 50 ₰ bbl.

COFFEE—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales 30 sacks Rio at 33½@34½.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

There was an improvement in the demand yesterday. As we stated in our last, when prices reach the bottom a reaction must necessarily take place. Buyers were more disposed to operate, and a number of lots were disposed of. The reports from the East are more favorable, and it looks as if we were going to have some large operations to report before the close of the week. The stock in this market is not large. The receipts, hower, are on the increase.

The exports since our last were as follows—To New York—Refined, 218; Tar, 103 bbls; To Philadelphia—Refined, 245; Crude, 100; Tar, 91. To Baltimore—Total, 2,663 bbls. Shipped west, 499 bbls.

Imports during the same period—Per A. V. R. R.—Tar, 103 bbls; Refined, 291 bbls. Per Allegheny river—In barrels, 427; in bulk, 125.

Refined—The demand, yesterday, was large, and a number of negotiations were commenced which will doubtless be closed to-day or to-morrow. Sales 300 bbls, free, at 59c. Later in the day some dealers were asking 59@59½. Bonded ranged from 41 to 42c as the asking rates; the parties will no doubt compromise the matter.

Crude—The demand is on the increase. The rates were nominal, and in the absence of actual sales we omit quotations.

Residuum—There was some enquiry for this article, with sales of 300 bbls at $3 60@$3 75.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

☞THE RIVER.—There was about four feet, large, by the Pier marks. The weather during the day was cool, with occasional snow storms. The prospect for a rise does not look very flattering.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nov. 9.—J B Lyon & Co, 29 csks pearls; Thos Bell & Co, 475 bgs corn; L H Voight & Co, 230 bbls apples; Simpson & Knox, 1 car corn; A Simmons, 120 bbls apples; Schultz Son & Co, 24 bxs cheese; Thos Ferry, 1 car slate; Wallace & Worthington, 1 car cheese; A W Wallace, 1 car stone; W H Gerrard, 22 bgs barley; Cook, Pettitt & Co, 10 bbls flour; Jno Stewart, 51 bbls apples; J S Liggett & Co, 22 bbs wheat; Henry Highby, 1 csk ware; J H Bolton, 2 do; Jno P Schenley, 17 bbls cider; J C Burham, 18 do; T Wessels, 5 do; Bishop, 3 do; C S Schenck & Co' 49 bbls trees; J Howbier & Co, 4 sks hair, 2 sks c pails; D Carter & Co, 37 bdls wool; Mexsel & Grafton, 3 bbls butter, 2 do eggs; J Rhodes, 4 ale bbls; E Hamilton, 165 bbls flax seed; N B Xanydn, 100 bgs do; W Wallace, 66 bbls salt.

THE number of students at Brown University, Providence, is two hundred and two. The Providence *Journal* says:—"The Nicholas Brown scholarships are eleven in number. The income of them is given to meritorious students needing pecuniary assistance. Twenty-four other scholarships have recently been founded by friends of the college, and it is hoped that the number of these foundations will soon be increased."

TO TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE DRINKERS.—The Government of France some years ago left to three criminals condemned to death, the choice of dying on the gallows, or adopting the following conditions: The first was to take tea, the second coffee, and the third chocolate, and to live as long as they could, but were to eat nothing with either, these conditions were eagerly accepted. The last, who took chocolate, died in eight months; he, who took coffee lived two years, and the tea drinker survived three years. The man who took chocolate died in a state of complete decomposition, and so much eaten by worms, that during his life, his limbs separated one by one from his body. The man who drank coffee was so disfigured after his death, that one would have said that the fire of heaven had burnt his entrails, and calcined him from head to foot. The tea drinker became so thin and almost diaphanous, that it was perfectly easy with a candle, in one's hand, to read a newspaper through his body by the intervals that separated the ribs.

MALTA HOUSE.
JOHN HEINREICHS, Proprietor,
Federal street, Allegheny,
Has again opened his house, where he will furnish Oysters in every style. O

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.—Wool has been more active with large sales, and some 500,000 lbs, mostly fleece, have been taken at a further advance, prices ranging from 80 to 86c, mostly at 80 to 83c, including choice clips, in small lots, at the highest figures, and good tub at about the same rate. There is more coming in from the West, and the market closes firm but quiet.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—Market steady and prices firm, with break of 2 hhds; sales, this morning at both City and State Warehouses including 3 hhds stems at $3 10; 11 do planters' lugs at $7 50 @10 50; 3do common shipping leaf at $11 25 @14 50; 10 do medium do at $18 @17 50; 1 do manufacturing leaf at $23 75; 4 do factory lugs at $6 65@7 35; 3 do bids rejected; 3 bokes at $7 85@12 10.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.—Nashville begins to look something like her former self again, so far as the Cotton market is concerned. Yesterday we noticed long trains of wagons comanding numerous bales of the fleecy article. In fact, yesterday we had quite a brisk market for Cotton. 127 bales were sold at the popular warehouse of A. Hamilton & Co., at prices ranging from 63@65c. per pound. Several lots of fair Cotton were held at 70c., and the parties owning it will ship it to New York unless that price can be obtained here.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—Iron—The demand is active, and the market excited and on the advance, owing to the high rates now demanded for coal. Makers generally being sold up, there is very little offering to establish prices, which are nearly nominal, at $38@40, cash, for Anthracite No. 1; other Nos. in proportion, and last few willing to contract at these rates for future delivery. Scotch Pig is scarce, and manufactured Iron tending up, the mills being full of orders, and not disposed to accept contracts at present prices.

PHILADELPHIA COPPER AND COTTON MARKET.—Copper, is quiet but steady, and the sales mostly confined to Yellow Metal at 30c for sheets and 31c for bolts, on time.

Cotton—The market has been unsettled and lower, the prospect of increased receipts at the southwest depressing prices and limiting the demand very materially. Buyers generally are holding off, and a few small lots only have been disposed of at irregular rates, ranging from 83 to 90c for middling and good middling quality, cash, closing, however, a little more active and firm at 85c per lb. for middlings.

MEMPHIS COTTON MARKET.—The market opened very active, and under the stimulus of Eastern advices to the 26th, rates advanced on an average from 2 to 3 cents beyond the quotations of Tuesday, and we heard of one sale—a very nice lot—at 72c. This was an exceptional case, however. The inquiry continued free throughout the day, and transactions were effected as fast as offered, the market closing without any abatement in sales and stiff at the following quotations:

Middling fair	70c.
Good middling	68c.
Strict middling	67c.
Middling	66c.
Low middling	6 65c.
Ordinary	50c.
Low ordinary	45c.

The receipts were light.

Progress in Wool Growing in Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Press* says:—It is calculated that the wool clip of Minnesota the present year will not be less than 500,000 lbs. From 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. are shipped below from our levee daily. The progress in wool growing in Minnesota has been so unprecedented and gratifying, that it shows we are approaching a time when the wool trade of our State will be one of its chief sources of wealth. Commencing in 1850, our progress toward this is as follows:

	No. of Sheep.	Wool Clipped, lbs.
1850	80	300
1859	4,000	7,000
1860	2,585	10,306
1861	25,000	75,000
1863	175,000	500,000

There is no wool-growing State in the Union which can show such a sudden increase in its wool-clip or flocks as Minnesota, and yet our farmers have scarcely began to get under way in their wool-growing operations. By the time our State census is taken in 1865, our flocks will have increased to 500,000, and our wool-clip to 2,000,000 lbs.

Three or four years ago, a few grain sacks held the entire wool-clip of the State. Now it has become a department of trade, and a large item (at present prices) in our exports.

Vermont grown wool is now the finest in the world, having taken the first prize at the Hamburg Fair, in competition with European and Saxony fleeces. It is a gratifying fact that most of our Minnesota blooded sheep are of Vermont Merino stock, and have actually improved by the emigration. Our pure blood sheep can therefore safely challenge those of any part of the world to bear finer wool or heavier fleece.

Charles Hoag, of Diamond Lake, Hennepin county, who has some fine flocks of Southdowns and Merinos, has sent a large quantity of wool to Milton, Indiana, to be manufactured into cloth and returned to him. He has reason to believe that he can induce the manufacturer to locate himself at the Falls and start a manufactory of fine woolens.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE stock of

SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES

TO

RENO, MARATTA & Co.

Who will continue the business at the

OLD STAND,

No. 47 Front street.

To those of my friends who have patronized me during the last fifteen years, while connected with the firm of ISHAM & FISHER, ISHAM, FISHER & Co. and JOHN G. ISHAM, I return my thanks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage to my successors, Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & CO., cheerfully recommending them as being every way worthy of it.

My office will remain for the present with Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & Co., where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my customers and friends. JNO. G. ISHAM.

Cincinnati, October 10, 1863.

HAVING purchased the stock of Jno. G. Isham, and succeeded in the firms of Isham & Fisher, Isham, Fisher & Co. and John G. Isham, in the SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORE business, we hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them.

JOHN C. RENO,
FRANK MARATTA,
FRANK X. RENO,
No. 47 Public Landing.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1863. oc21tf

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the said Commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of Oct. inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; *And whereas*, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268;) *And whereas*: The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of the Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals, recruiting and mustering officers, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting *veteran volunteers*, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. oc31

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

oc10 MILLER & RICKETSON.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 25 WATER street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, corner Market and Water streets.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures Goods by Canal and Railway by fire.

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Hon. T. M. HOWE,	BARCLAY FERGUSON, HUGH GAMBLE.

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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS; FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures MARINE and INLAND RISKS on STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

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Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 59 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, July 1st, 1863.....$2,007,330 91.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets.....$545,896 46.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Assets.....$407,079 30.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Assets.....$355,967 39.

POLICIES ISSUED

For either of the above Companies.

se7

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., Successor to Wolff & Lane, Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Corner of LIBERTY and ST. CLAIR streets, se7 PITTSBURGH.

HAVING GREATER FACILITIES than any other DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the West, every style of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

CAN BE

INSERTED AT LOWER PRICES

And of BETTER QUALITY than can be procured elsewhere.

A FULL SETT ON VULCANITE with plain Teeth, for

FIVE DOLLARS.

A FULL SETT ON VOLCANITE with Gum Teeth, for

TEN TO TWELVE DOLLARS,

which I will guarantee to be superior to any made in the city. Call and examine my specimens and you will be convinced.

☞ All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

☞ Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.

Teeth extracted without pain by a safe and pleasant process.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, oc7 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

UMBRELLAS INSURED, by using

Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand.

"Honorable mention," World's Fair, London, 1862.

It is suited to family residences, boarding houses, offices, hotels, churches, &c.

Manufactured by WHEELER & WILSON,

And sold at the Agency, No. 27 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. oc23-3w

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by

oc21:1y E. MEGRAW.

THE AMERICAN WINE CO., OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Under the Act approved 18th July, 1863.)

ON COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealing in Wines.

☞ Producers are respectfully requested to leave their samples at No. 6 Wood street.

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HORSE SHOER,

Cherry alley, near Liberty street,

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WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by

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se8 No. 47 Wood Street

SPARKLING MOSELLE.—50 cases in store and for sale by

oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

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DEALERS IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

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CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,

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☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

GOLD, SILVER,

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

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PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

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BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT,

Par and Current Funds Received on Deposit.

THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDERS are individually responsible to depositors to the whole extent of their private means:

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Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

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Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

A. HOEVELER, President. se21

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Also, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards.

Dividends declared in December and June of each year.

Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.

Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

☞ This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

SHEETINGS,

COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,

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BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

PORK PACKERS.

F. SELLERS.....R. OWENS.....C. A. R. BENNEY.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

Curers of Extra Sugar Cured Hams,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD OIL,

No. 354 Penn street,

Opposite Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Depot,

oc15:1m PITTSBURGH, Pa.

STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT. The Largest in the West is

Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,

254 PENN STREET,

The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristry in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

FRANK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot, se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

Oil Barrel Coopers,

SALEM, OHIO.

oc21:3m

NEW BOILER WORKS.

J. J. POWERS

Attends to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny river. oc27:1f

N. O. MOLASSES.—100 bbls. (fresh and refodied), in store and for sale by

oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN PEACE,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

Office second story No. 90 WATER street, se8 Pittsburgh.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 115 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. se8:1y

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.

se9

ANDREW HUMBERT,

ALDERMAN

AND

POLICE MAGISTRATE,

No. 77 THIRD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Indentures, Liens, and Articles of Agreement, accurately executed. se7

WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,

LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

No. 48 WOOD Street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

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No. 62 WOOD ST., CORNER OF FOURTH, se7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ARTIST,

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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, *ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se3:1y

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.....ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.

UNION MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.

REYNOLDS & TOWNSEND,

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NUTS for Iron Axles, and CASTINGS for Agricultural Machinery, &c., &c. made to order.

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BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

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J. REICHENBACH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.

The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2¼ pounds.

I have always on hand a stock of

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS

and all articles in my line.

Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at

No. 58 Fourth street, se21:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

F. W. NEUBERT,

MANUFACTURER OF

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.

Also, all kinds of

Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces

Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.

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PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Paper Dealer and Stationer,

Corner Wood and Third Streets,

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Book Binding, of all Styles,

From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.

No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

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J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 89 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.

oc8 H. J. LYNCH.

NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

M. MENTZER.

No. 94 Market street,

Has just received an elegant stock of the most

Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,

including

SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,

and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of

DOMESTICS

and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se7 GEO. BINGHAM, Agent

BONNETS.—Bonnets, young Ladies' Hats, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style, at

C. & A. STROUSE'S,

oc13:1y 29 Diamond alley.

NEW ORLEANS RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or delerious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never was a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous menabrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER

PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen:—About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I need it in quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. They have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

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RAILROADS.

1863 SUMMER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 20TH,

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:30 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:30 a. m., stopping